SURROUNDED BY REDS

Indians in Sight on All Sides of the Pine Ridge Agency.

EXCHANGING OLD WARPATH SIGNALS.

A New Code Adopted Which Old Scouts Are Unable to Read.

GENERAL BROOKE AND OFFICERS CONFER.

The Ghost Dances Continue in Various Places With Increased Wildness.

REPORTED QUIET AT ROSEBUD.

The Savages Gathering for the Regular Beef Issue, Which Will Occur Today-Situation of Affairs in the North.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Nov. 23 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-By the early light of as beautiful a wild and now turbulent country, we find ourselves in the midst of a new and complicated cause for deep anxiety. Whether purposely or inadvertently-and most probably the former, so the officials think-the Indians have completely surrounded the camp and agency. In the opinion of General Brooke, Agent Royer and Special Agent Cooper this fact is alarming.

Big Road's band of warriors are sighted at the north, the Cheyennes in the south, Little Wound's braves are to the east of us and old Red Cloud's fighters are seen to the west.

Scouts have just come in, and they tell us that these bands are spreading out-a fact which we can partially discover with our own eyes-and that there are many ghost dancers mixed up with the friendlies.

"What are you going to do about it?" I asked Agent Royer and Special Agent Cooper, General Brooke not being accessible. "We are going to immediately insist upon

the Indians changing their positions," said Agent Royer, "and if they don't accede to this request , we will make them, and without any loss of time whatever. We have fooled with them long enough,"

"Yes, sir, that's it, exactly," said Mr. Cooper. ',I have had too much experience with Indians to be otherwise than deeply concerned when such a move as this we have just discovered is in plain sight. It has a bad look to it viewed in any light. There must be a move made instantly to break up the circle, and General Brooke with his keen-

ness appreciates the situation fully." One interpretation put upon the presence of the disturbing element is that they propose to come up and demand their rations to morrow, which is the day for assuing supplies. Another idea is that they are simply helping Jack Red Cloud to do spy work and will remain to help in whatever fighting designs they may have. Both of these ideas are those of Royer, Cooper and other offi-

Another new disclosure that has an unsatisfactorily significant 'rok to it is that these bands which have hemmed us in are discovered by our scouts to be exchanging old warpath signals, but in a manner that cannot be read, as a new code seems to have

Still another thing that looks badand very bad-is that the Indians who have encircled us are principally the squaws, children and old decrepit men. The young bucks, who form the great fighting element, have not as yet appeared and are reported to be massing in their respective bands in the background.

General Brooke and Messrs, Royer and Cooper, together with one or two other officials, have been in secret council for hours and no one can get the slightest inkling direct from the council room as to what is going on. It is most probable, however, judging from certain reliable pointers that I have had, that they are arranging details for an armed enforcement of an order to break the menacing circle by which we are now hemmed in and which has aroused more real fear among us generally than almost any previous dis-

The ghost dances continue in various locali ties with increased wildness and without

diminution as to participants. Agents Royer and Cooper are undecided as to whether under the circumstances they will issue supplies to the hostile ones tomorrow in case any of them come in and ask for them. Should the decision be against doing so it is thought it would precipitate a deadly fight on the spot.

The question may suggest itself to people at a distance why are these few ghost dancers who came into the agency not arrested! The reply seems to be that General Brooke does not consider his force of troops now here sufficiently strong to risk provoking an uprising. And right here it is about right to suppose that no effort will be made to enforce any rule, order, or anything else until reinforcements appear, which the best information shows, as I telegraphed last night, will not be longer than today. Nothing is plainer than that General Brooke wishes at this moment that more troops were here, and will

not feel comfortable until they come. All these Indians whom the agents look upon as being perfectly friendly and as to be depended on to help the soldiers in case of trouble or at least remain neutral, may not disappoint the confidence placed in them, but after four days of private talk among them I believe that a disappointment to some extent is surely in store. One fact about the situation leads me to this conclusion. Take the police force of the agency and the little army of employes. Many of them have near relatives among the dreaded ghost dancers, and blood relationship among redskins means much more than among whites. When the clash comes-and all

agree that it is coming-will these supposedly goodee-goodee Indians fight their relatives or even the warm friends of their relatives? If they do then the history of Indian nature, action, etc., will see a precedent, the possibility of which has always been ridiculed and stamped as unheard of by the oldest and best of our government scouts and wisest students of Indian nature.

Red Cloud and several of the Omaha officers attended divine service this morning, accompanied by Major Burke and his fifty well dressed, fine appearing Indians of Wild West show fame. Theseshow Indians, by the way, are doing even more than was anticipated they could do in the interests of peace.

For the first time since their arrival the troops, fully armed, went as a guard for the cavalry horses to water this evening. As the formidable appearing body moved off to the creek, a quarter of a mile from camp, an officer high in command nudged Tan BER correspondent and remarked, "There's a good pointer for you, and you'll have it right along now until we leave here."

At about dusk one of the government scouts flew into camp and reported to General Brooke that over two huntired more lodges of Resebud ghost dancers had appeared at Corn Creek, forty-five miles northeast of here, and were making for this point as fast as possible. Sabbath morning as ever dawned upon this | They are all armed with Winchesters, navy revolvers and knives.

An order was issued today by General Brooke forbidding any and all Indians whether friendly or suspected, from coming within the camp lines. Several hours were spent by General Brooke and staff this afternoon in peering at suspicious bands of Indians through field glasses. The more the glasses were used the blacker grew the brows that pressed them, It was finally learned that the figures seen gliding along the far-away hill tops were ghost dancing spies, but nothing was done about them.

The breaking of the threatening circle was partially accomplished by dark this evening, but not without scowls appearing upon many of the bronzed faces. The majority of the peaceably disposed accepted the order to move in a perfectly good natured manner. The ghost dancers didn't like it a bit, but they were too few in numbers to warrant their making any very

We had a suicide and a wedding in our midst today. An eighteen-year-old Sioux maiden named Grazing Gazelle hung herself by a strap in the family tepee because her mother had scolded her. In the affair de nuptial, Spotted Eagle and Woman's Foot, the one a brave of twenty-five years and the other a good looking young squaw of twenty,

were the principals, Agent Royer officiating. The remainder of the night promises to be quiet, but tomorrow the excitement is sure to be revived, and will probably increase in intensity until the uncertain finale to which every one is looking torward comes.

ALL QUIET AT ROSEBUD. The Indians Gathering for the Regular

Beef Issue Today. ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D., (via Valentine,

Neb.) Nov. 23.—Two troops of cavalry and three companies of infantry are in camp at the agency, Lieutenant Colonel Smith commanding. The Indians are very quiet and are surprised at the presence of the troops. They are gathering for the beef issue, which occurs Monday. Any trouble from them seems out of the question, as they have no rations on hand and no place to leave their wives and children

Enoch Raymond, who has been in this country over forty years, says: "An Indian doesn't go on the warpath in a winter. You need not fear any fighting."

Mr. Raymond has been in every Sioux campaign since Harney first came out to this "Bill" Huston, another old scout, says the

same thing.

The Indian police are not strong enough to put down the nancing, however, so it may have a good effect on the Indians to see the soldiers. A little target practice with Gattling guns would give them an exalted idea In the absence of Agent Wright, Special

Agent Reynolds is in charge officially. Short Bull and his followers are said to be at Pass Creek. No one seems to know how big a following he has, and as he has committed no crime worse than preaching a second coming of Christ he is hardly an object of pursuit. The Indians had no crops this year and are

in a hard place. They are gathering every bone on the reservation and selling them in Valentine. They are not well armed. The rifles are mostly old style and worn out Springfield carbines, many of them relics of the Custer fight. However, they are well trained in the use of them, as the government has furnished them good, tough live steers twice a month to practice on.

It would be bad policy to attempt to arrest
Short Bull, since he has not committed any

crime. It would only dignify him as a martyr. However, if some check is not placed upon the wild fanaticism there is no telling where it will end. There are a large number of white men and industrious mixed bloods who have a good many cattle, the earnings and savings of years. These are a prey for the Indians, who are disposed to resist the Indian police. But the presence of the troops will convince them that resistance is useless, and any attempt at lawlessness will be promptly punished. There is no place of refuge for any hostiles. The Bad Lands are almost inaccessible, but there is little game and no water, so that any large number could be starved out in a short

Short Bull's Bucks.

VALENTINE, Nob., Nov. 23 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Word has been received at Rosebud agency that four hundred bucks from Short Bull's camp would be at the agency to attend the beef issue tomorrow, but what will take place remains to be seen. Short Bull has taken refuge at the mouth of Pass creek, about fifty miles north of the agency, and on the very verge of the bad lands, where it is supposed the Pine Ridge Indians will join him. He has with him Crow Dog, who join him. He has with him Crow Dog, who killed chief Spotted Tail in 1881, and Two Strike, both old timers on the trail, and several other almost as noted chiefs, to all of whom the young bucks have been taught to look as examples of Indian leadership, and each exerts a powerful influence over the whole tribe. They send out runners to those who have not taken up their cause and are daily gaining recruits. Those 400 will go to the agency and attend the beef issue and it is supposed will demand their regular ration, which will will demand their regular ration, which will be refused. The beel are corralled, and as the head of each little band's name is called its share is turned loose on the prairie and driven a short distance, where the beeves are shot down. The corral is about two miles from the agency buildings and out of sight. Colonel Smith's command is at the agency

and the disposition is to defend the agency

buildings and employes, but he can be of no assitance if the hostiles go to the peef corral, let the cattle out and drive them off. He has less than two hundred and fifty men against less than two hundred and fifty men against these 400 warriors, therefore he cannot safely divide his command and cannot afford to leave the agency buildings and employes to enforce obedience at the beef issue. He may be found to be in the position Chief Joseph of the Utes told Major Thornburg on his march to the White river in 1879, which a day or two thereafter was verified, "that he had too many soldiers for verified, "that he had too many soldiers for peace, but not enough for war." In other words, some one may have blundered in not sending reinforcements to Smith, who has done admirably in maintaining peace so long. Forty of the one hundred guns asked of Govthere were three farmers, all begging and almost ready to fight for a gun. They were willing to go back to their claims and stand off the whole tribe if only given a gun. Finally the town divided its small allowance. Everyone goes armed, but the best of order prevails. There have been no Indians in town since Friday.

GENERAL MILES ADVICES.

Important News Received From Cap-

tain Higgins at Poplar Creek. CHICAGO, Nov. 23 .- General Miles this afternoon received a telegram from one of his officers at Rosebud, saying information had been received that the hostile Indians are moving from Pass creek toward Pine Ridge in two parties. This news comes from Indians who have returned from Pine Ridge, and is believed to be reliable. It is reported that they are going to Pine Ridge agency to get the Indians there to talk to the commanding officer in their behalf, the intention being for chief Two Strike to stab the general as a signal for a general attack by his band. The officer adds that there seems to be no doubt that the leaders mean war and are only using prophet, Short Bull, as a pretext to keep the Indians together. General Miles says the troops have been fully advised of this and other reports and due precautions General Miles also received this evening a

letter from Poplar Croek agency, from Cap-tain Huggins. The Indians at Poplar Creek, he says, are better armed today than ever before. Sitting Bull's messenger, White Gut, stopped there a week ago on his way back from Canada. He reported to the Pop-lar Creek Indians that the Indians north of the line were richer and more prosperous than those who had come back to this country after the Custer affair. White Gut also gave orders there that if a hostile shot was fired at any time in Dakota or elsewhere all the Indians everywhere must rise and do what damage they could and join Sitting Bull and Kicking Bear in the Black Hills. White Gut furthermore told them that the conditions now were more favorable for an Indian war than ever before, as there are great droves of cattle through the coun-try where the buffaloes used to be. A scout told the captain that he thinks Sitting Bull wants to assemble as large a force of warriors next spring as possible, thinking that even if the expected divine assistance should not come he could stand the troops off for a while, possibly win some battles and then es-cape into British Columbia as he did before, where he would be safe and could make a treaty with the United States again. Cap-tain Higgins says reports from Fort Belknap agency indicate that the Indians there are also in a very excited state.

Will Join the Ghost Dancers. St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23.-The Pioneer Press, Pierre, S. D., special says: A correspondent just returned from Fort Bennett reports that the officers say that no immediate trouble is feared. Indians are skirmishing in small parties and are going to join the ghost dance. The towns of Lebeau and Fairbanks are absolutely deserted, but the report that seven whites have been killed near the former place is groundless. A special from Blunt, S. D., says that General Bowers and mem-bers of the Midland Pacific survey at work eighty miles west of Pierre, reached there this afternoon. They say the Indians are in a frenzied condition and liable

to commit murder at any time. Friday night fifty Indians surrounded the survey camp, burst into the tent and took possession. All were well armed and could have masacred the whole outfit, but after a pow-wow left, telling the whites to be many miles away before the sun rose. The Indians on the Winnebago reser ration have left to join the ghost dances at Colonel Henry Arrives at Rushville.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Nov. 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Another detachment of cavalry arrived here this evening from Fort McKinney under command of Colonel Henry, and reliable news is at hand that several companies of infantry and a battery from Fort Riley will arrive at 6 o'clock to morrow morning. The further massing of troops is generally believed to mean that a fight is imminent, and even the most skeptical persons heretofore now think that the coming week will witness scenes of blood-shed at Pine Ridge. The belief is induced by the continued bold defiance of the Indians and the fact that more troops are arriving.

Practically Unprotected. BUFFALO, Wyo. Nov. 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The country lying between Wind river and the Rosebud Indian reservation has been left entirely unprotected save by one small infantry company at Fort McKinney. Scout Grouard is of the opinion that the Big Horn mountains will be the objective point of the Sioux. There is a great scarcity of arms and ammunition in the country. A mass meeting of citizens was held here last night and a committee o safety appointed. The United States gov! erament authorities have been applied to for-troops and arms. Small bands of Indians are reported in the vicinity.

All Favorable at standing Rock. BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 23, -Today's advices from Standing Rock continued favorable. Rations were issued yesterday and Agent McLaughlin reports that only a small number of bucks were away. The military officers' count shows that a large number did not appear, however, and today a scouting party crossed the river to the east side to look ap wandering Indians. Ail the schools at the agency are closed on account of the excited state of the reds. At the council yesterday the friendly chiefs avowed allegiance to the agent and reiterated their opposition to Sitting Bull and the Messiah doctrines.

General Cole to the Front. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Adjutant General Cole has donned his regimentals and will leave for the scene of the threatened Indian outbreak so as to be able to more thoroughly judge how large a force of militia may be needed in case of a crisis and also to be ready for immediate action. It is possible that he may take a detachment of militia with him. Orders have been issued to the officers of the various companies to have their men ready to murch at a

Seventh Cavalry on the Move. Sr. Louis, Nov. 23.-General Merritt, commanding the department of Missouri, in ac cordance with orders received from Wash ington today, started the Seventh regiment of cavalry and a company of artillery with a battery of four guas from Fort Riley to the scene of the troubles in Dakota by special train.

Reinforcements of Cavalry. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23,- (Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-It is reported here tonight that some time in the morning between 5 and 8 o'clock eighty cars will poss through Lincoln over the Union Pacific loaded with

cavalrymen from Fort Riley, who have been ordered to the front. Two trains of about twenty cars each will leave Manhattan about 10 o'clock tonight and two more will follow about 2 a. m. or later.

A Rather Wild Remor.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23,-The Pioneer Press has the following somewhat improbable special from Washburn, N. D.: It is reported that Indian warriers numbering 6,000 nave cut loose from the reservation below us and are heading westward. Considerable ex-citement exists throughout the country.

Company C, N. N. G., Ready. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Company C, Nebraska National guards of this city, today received orders from military headquarters to be in readiness to march to the front at a moment's notice to subane the redskins. Many of the boys are aiready in uniform and anxious to take the field and give the regulars a point or two on warfare.

Ninth Cavalry Going to Pine Ridge. Douglas, Wyo., Nov. 23.—[Special Telegram to Tim Bre.[-Troop D, Ninth cavalry, Colonel Guy V. Henry in command, arrived from the north about 12 o'clock today and left for the east about 1 p. m. by a special train. Frank Grouard, the famous scout and interpreter, is with the party, which com-prises about sixty men. They go direct to Rushvile and expect to reach Pine Ridge some time tonight.

Sidney, Neb., Nov. 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The twenty-first infantry, 150 strong, commanded by Colonel Poland, left

Reinforcements Going Forward.

here for Rushville. Much excitement prevails here, caused by a report that Indians were seen about seventy miles north of here, headed south. The people in town are there oughly armed and ready to defend their homes should necessity require. The gar-rison will also be in readiness in case of

Colonel Cody Coming.
CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Colonel Cody, "Buffalo Bill," left tonight for Omaha and will go thence to Rushville. Before leaving tonight he said the question of an outbreak was problematical. If the grass was four inches high he would expect it every night. As it is the season is against an uprising. How-ever, with the fanatical bucks dancing the ghost dance there was no telling into what fever they may work themselves. There will, it appears, certainly be trouble unless the dances are stopped. On the other hand, the interference of the scidiers may precipitate war, so it looks bad either way.

Probably Means Treachery.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 .- Late tonight General Miles said he had advices from General Brooke saying that the turbulent Indians had evidently changed their minds, and, instead of making an attack, are more submissive. What this meant could not be told, but the natural treachery of the Indians is not being lost sight of by the officials. The longer they refrain from hostilities the better it is for the army, which can be concentrated to better

The general also received a dispatch to-night from the sheriff of Nelson county, North Dakota, saying that a friendly Indian had brought information that two hundred bucks had left the Devil's Lake reservation.

The Sixth Regiment Ordered out. Washington, Nov. 23, -Secretary Proctor has received no information from the Indian troubles other than that aiready made public. Besides the Seventh regiment of cavalry, which has been started from Fort Riley, the Sixth regiment, now scattered in Oregon and New Mexico, has been ordered assembled and forwarded to Pine Ridge. During the day the secretary received a telegram from the mayor of Buffalo, Wyo., complaining that there was only a small company of infantry in that vicinity and that frontiersmen were certain that if the Indians broke away from

certain that if the Indians broke away from the reservation that that would be one of the first points they make for. He demanded arms and amunition or other protection. The secretary ordered the matter looked into. The agent at Pine Ridge, who yesterday requested authority to employ an additional lot of Indian police, has been authorized to employ fifty-five as scouts for the same duties, the limit of the Indian police having been reached.

Assaulted by an Indian.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 23. -Considerable excitement was caused last night by an assault committed by an Indian on Miss Wright, a stenographer employed in the cap-itol. While on her way home at 9 o'clock in the evening she was accosted by an Indian and when she tried to evade him he struck her on the head and knocked her down. The scoundrel then fled. No motive for the as-sault is known and probably he was drunk. Miss Wright's injuries are not serious.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED.

Eight Companies From Omaha and

Sidney Flying to Rushville. Yesterday a rumor was in circulation in this city to the effect that a fight had taken place between the troops and Indians at Pine Ridge Agency, but the telegrams of THE BEE show that it was unreliable.

It was doubtless occasioned by the fact that General Brooke had ordered companies E. F. Gand H of the Second in fantry at Fort Omaha to Rushville, as also four com-panies of the Twenty-first infantry stationed

at Fort Sidney.

The order was issued early in the morning, and at 11 o'clock last night the men were to move. They will travel on the Union Pacific to Columbus, thence to Norfolk and thence on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri

Valley to Rushville.

It could not be ascertained last night who was to command the battalion. It is certain, however, that it will not be the regimental commander, Colonel Mcrrow, who has been on the sick list for some time Companies G and H of the Second infantry

left Omana yesterday merning over the Fre-mont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, and will report at Rushville. They are commanded

G Company—Captain Keller and Lieuten-ants Waring and Powell.

H Company—Captain Clark and Lieuten-ant Webster. Last night at 9 o'clock companies E and F

also left for the scene, with the following of-E Company—Captain Ames and Lieuten-F Company-Captain Ulio, Lieutenant Ben-

ham,

These were accompanied by General Wheaton, commander of the regiment, and Regimental Adjutant Kinzie.

Lieutenant Roe, senior aid-de-camp to General Brooke, also left on the same train. He returned on Friday last from Leavenworth, where he had appeared before the board for examination for promotion to cantains. examination for promotion to captaincy. He telegraphed General Brooke on his prrival in this city as to whether or not his presence was desired in the field, and was wired to re-

Whites Terrorizing the Negroes. BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 23 .- Excitement

port immediately at headquarters at Pine Ridge.

in this vicinity caused by the terrorizing and abuse of negroes cy certain whites in the par-ish the past week is still intense. Many colored people are leaving their farms and com-ing to the city for protection. This morning one of them informed the sheriff of the names of some of the white men who came to his house and shot at him. Some arrests have been made and many more are expected to-

Helping Along Social Regeneration. LONDON. Nov. 23 .- The earl of Derby has

subscribed £1,000 for General Booth's social regeneration. The marquis of Queensbury sends £100 and promises a yearly donation. He desires it distinctly adderstood that he is opposed to Christianity, which, he says, has failed to help the poor.

A Forecast of the Result Upon the Most Important Legislation.

PROSPECTS OF THE ELECTION MEASURE.

A Free Silver Coinage Bill May Be Passed and Some Minor Modifications Made in the

Tariff.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23. Washington will not fill up to any appreriable extent incident to the convening of congress till the end of the week. Tonight there are less than fifty senators and representatives in the city and few of the officers of either house. So far there has been no caucus beld and no preliminary work is expected, so that it is only necessary, in order to conform to duty to be here one week from tomorrow at noon. There is every prospect of a very full attendance in both houses from the first to the last day. THE BEE correspondent has been assured by the best authority that the president will have a vigorous message and that he will make recommendations for much important legislation. As the session will be of but ninety days' duration, closing March 4, there will have to be quick and determined work.

A strong effort will be made to pass the election bill, but it is extremely doubtful if it can get through the senate in any form. The house has lost none of its faith in the measure, but there are many republican senators who doubt the propriety of the adoption of the measure. They argue that the conditions which result in a practical disfranchisement of the negro south and also the poor whites who would vote the republican ticket will adjust themselves if left alone.

The stringent money market and the flurry on Wall street have combined to defeat the possibility of the adoption of a bankrupt bill. It is feared that if there was such a measure it would invite many business failures at

suc h times as these.

Something will be done to enlarge the circulating medium. Probably national banks will be given circulation to the full value of bonds deposited with the United States This will enlarge the circulation about \$14,000,000, and if the redemption re-serve is given out will increase it to about \$20,000,000. A shipping bill will be passed and some thing done towards the immigration question

Probably the head tax will be passed, but no law will be passed which will make it more difficult for an honest intentioned foreigner to enter our portals.
It is possible, although not probable, that a

It is possible, attanoign not probable, that a free silver coinage bill will be passed, but since the impression is strong that the presi-dent would veto such a measure, it is not likely that it could get out of the house com-mittee on coinage, weights and measures. A congressional reapportionment bill will be passed. e passed. Senator Paddock's pure food bill will prob ably be passed as a substitute to the Conger-lard bill, the former being free from the out-

growth of bustness rivalry, general in terms and far superior to the latter.

In short there will be much of importance to do in this session and there will be prac-tically a full attendance from the first to the

last day.

In answer to an inquiry, Representative Dorsey writes The Bee correspondent that he and Mrs. Dorsey will arrive in Washing-ton the latter part of this week. Senator Manderson is here now and Senator Paddock s anticipated with Representatives Connell and Laws during the week.

HOW THEY LIED ABOUT THE TARIFF. Every day there come to Washington, through returning politicians who have been on the hustings in the recent struggle, stories illustrating how well the people were deceived in the operation of the tariff law. The democratic trick of placing tin peddlers in McKinley's district to offer goods at two or three prices and report that those were to be the figures of the future, owing to the new law, was not the lamentable feature of

the general misrepresentation.
In some of the most enlightened communities small storekeepers, laboring under the impression that the law would force up prices on everything, simply marked up their goods at from 10 to 25 per cent, indiscriminately. They, in most instances, put up the prices on articles which were not affected by the new law or which were to be immediately reduced by the operation of the law. They acted in haste and without intelligence. Then salers at the great commercial centers—dealers who are democratic partisans—circulars, worded by democratic state central committeemen, announcing that the new tariff law would raise the would raise the prices upon everything in most common use. Democratic dealers who have drummers on the road were prompt in instructing their representatives to scare the retailers, and of course the latter acted with vigor in talking to customers, as it was to their interest to impress the consumers with the idea that they were procuring bargains every time a purchase was made. Before the snows of the coming winter melt away it will be a remote neighborhood where these misleading tricks have not been exposed, to the detriment of those who prompted them. A FUNNY INCIDENT.

Representative Carter of Montana, who has just returned from a field of defeat, tells of a numorous meeting between Representatives Cannon of Illinois, and McKinley of Onto. It was in Chicago a very few days after the re-cent election, when it was definitely known that both these old and distinguished repubicans were to be retired to private life. ter the greeting on the street Cannon, Mc-Kinley and Carter repaired to a restaurant to get some lunch, during which each attempted to explain away his defeat. When Major McKinley had told of the gallant fight he made, the great reductions he secured in the democratic majority and impressed his two friends that practically he had won a victory, as the majority of his opponent was nominal, he said: "Well, I am hearthy and honestly glad that I shall not be in the next house, for the democratic majority will be so large that it will become a disgraceful, howling mob." At this Uncle Joe Cannon solemnly put on his spectacles, and, looking the little Napoleon hard in the face for some time to see if he was really in earnest, poked him in the ribs and observed: "Mac, that is exactly what I told my friends down at Danville. But come, now, for heaven's sake don't let us lie between ourselves."

Mr. Carter says the silver law does not touch the sides, top or bottom of the silver question in Montana, and that the people want free coinage. He thinks there will be no change made in the law at this session, although the Fifty-second house will early pass it and will have the necessary two-thirds

pass it and will have the necessary two-thirds to pass it over a veto; also that the senate, with the accession of Idaho and Wyoming, will have a good two-thirds in favor of free coinage and will adopt it over the veto.

NO NEED FOR ALARM. According to the best judgment of the officers at the treasury department there is no need of alarm over the recent slump in the price of silver builion. It is destined to ap-preciate as soon as the settlements in the preciate as soon as the settlements in the early January are complete and the demand for money is less than at present. Without reference to the subject ex-Comptroller of the Currency Knox the other day explained the closeness in the money market as it bears upon the builton question by saying a greater amount of money was needed at present to move the products of the country than ever before, and the returns from sales are slower coming in than at any time in the past. The demand for settlements on the part of persons who have been and are now holding large blocks of builton has compelled them to offer the bullion in immense quantities, and thus the market has been forced downward. If the banks could have carried

the bullion bears her the slump would not

yet have come.

A similar result branch of trade w money market ensue ducts, be they corn silver, borrow. They borrow of banks. When the latter get bard up they demand of their short time or call becomes a settle. their short time or call borrowers a settle-ment, and the latter, being unable to find further accommodations, are compelled to sell their holdings. Sometimes serious breaks occur in the pork, corn or wheat markets by the heavy dealers having to sell to meet their borrowings. This is true of the decline in the bullion market at present, and it is expected that it will recover as soon as the demand for money is over.

In connection with the clamor for free and

unlimited coinage the presect decline in bull-ion prices is important. A treasury official said to this point: "If we have free coinage under such times as we have at present the federal government would have to shoulder federal government would have to shoulder the entire responsibility of the financial con-dition of the whole people, for there is a con-trolling balance of money always in the hands of those who deal in silver. The vol-ume of the commodity is so large than an ample amount could be hypothecated at any time to tide over the stringency in money matters. If there were at hand now a hun-dred million dollars, worth of builtion on dred million dollars' worth of bullion, on which no loans were made by banks, or it was in the hands of bankers and we had free coinage, how easy it would be to sell it to the government at market value fixed by the world and release the closeness of finance. Well, that seems like an easy way to avert a panic, but it would be a hard thing on the government. It would necessitate the keep-ing on hand of a large surplus, idle, to meet the emergency, and therefore either a larger circulating medium or a less amount of money in the hands of the people.

"It would seem an easy matter to enlarge the volume of money through the silver problem, by means of certificates upon bulion deposited, but as soon as we had free coinage so soon would there be commenced a hearding of pullion for a rising market. Then when there came the stringency it would be a flood of silver at increased value. It would operate something like the withdrawal of deposits in a bank in close times by the heaviest customers of the institution. With free coinage the government could make no calculations for an emergency. It would simply be necessary to keep a large idle surplus always on hand."

FREE BINDER TWINE.

It is likely that the house will at an early day pass a bill placing binder twine upon the free list. This much seems to be the determination of the west, south and northwest, if nothing more is accomplished. What the senate committee on finance will do with such a measure can only be conjectured, but it is the belief of one or two of the republican members of that body that it will receive prompt affirmative action. This they say will probably be the only thing done toward changing the tariff law, with the possible ex-ception of some minor changes relating to rebates, interpretations, and so forth, but in nowise altering rates of duties. The more the measure is discussed among republicats in both houses the more firm grows the conviction that it should be given a good test before being tampered with. The greatest trouble with the tariff laws which have been enacted in the past has been that fear has constantly been entertained that it would be early changed. The greatest advantage in a tariff law for protection lies in the fact that it attracts invest-ments of foreign capital and increases the volume of money in the hands of the people and at the same time it decreases the prices of manufactured goods by home competition

It is an interesting coincidence that the It is an interesting coincidence that the Indians of South America, in the upper portions of Bolivia and Peru, in fact through the whole Andean basin, stretching from Eenador to Chili, have for years had a superstition similar to that of the Sioux about the coming of the Messiah. This redeemer, they believed, would exterminate the Spaniards and restore the country to those to whom it rightfully belongs, and there were similar rightfully belongs, and there were similar legends about the upheaval of the earth and the swallowing up of the cities inhabited b the whites. This craze broke out in its great est fury about 1869, and there was great dan ger of a revolution through the whole of the Andean country owing to this cause. The most curious incident of all is that the year erable Hinton R. Helper, the author of that celebrated book known as the "Impending Crisis" and the projector of the inter-conti nental railroad, who was at that time travel-ing on horseback through the interior of Bolivia and Peru, was everywhere wel-comed as the Messiah and worshipped by the people, who thought he had come to redeem them. The traditions of the tribes wer that he Messiah would be a man of long, white hair and flowing white beard and that he would be of some other race than the Spaniards. Mr. Helper's personal appear-ance answered this description. He found himself in the most embarassing situation, in danger on the one side of being overwhelmed with the attentions of the Indians and on the other hand of being arrested for conspiracy by the government. He succeeded in mak ing his way to a settlement, where he re-ported himself to the governor of the prov-ince as an American citizen and asked to be absolved from any responsibility in connection with the religious uprising of the In-

DEMOCRATIC ATTACKS ON WANAMAKER. Democratic newspapers here are trying to make much adoover the fact that Postmaster General Wanamaker has given a deed of trust of \$50,000 on his residence in this city. It seems that Mr. Wanamaker is being attacked from every democratic source and upon every turn on account of his republicanism and work for postal telegraphy. Every effort has been made to break down his financial credit, but his friends in Philadelphia and elsewhere have given assurances of their faith in his integrity and responsibilities by offering him all the financial assistance he may need.

PERRY S. HEATH.

The Democratic Campaign in 1892. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 - [Special to THE BEE]-The belief prevails among people in Washington that ex-President Cleveland will beyond reasonable doubt be the next democratic nominee for the presidency and that his nomination will be forced by the south and west without the consent of New York. This will make a novel democratic campaign, and a good deal of curiosity as well as anxiety will be felt by every one as to the outcome of a democratic campaign with New York left out. Unquestionably the democrats believe since their recent victories that they can elect a president without New York. They believe that their tariff policy has become sufficiently popular in Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and other west ern states to show them some new fields of conquest sufficient to give them a majority in the electoral college without the Empire state. Strenuous efforts have recently been made

o bring the wings of the democratic party in New York together, but it is thought that should Mr. Cleveland be nominated he will be knifed by the Hill faction, while should the present governor of New York receive the nomination, the Cleveland wing will mugwump and may put up an independent candidate. It was believed that among the probable things was the nomination of Govprobable things was the nomination of Governor Campbell of Ohio, with a view to harmonizing all elements of the democratic party in New York, but it seems that the result of the recent session of the Buckeye legislature has been disastrous to the chief executive of that state. Ex-Governor Gray of Indiana, is clear outside of possibilities for either place on the democratic ticket. He is not now in any sense regarded a national character. It on the democratic ticket. He is not now in any sense regarded a national character. It is just possible that an effort will be made to take an extreme western man for the head of the democratic ticket by the New York contingent, but the strongest democrats in congress from the west and south say there is nothing but death that can prevent the renomination of Mr. Cloveland, and in the event of his election they expect night or event of his election they expect nim to or-ganize his cabinet without his usual regard for his native state, since his nomination would be secured without the help of that

TO FIX THE BOUNDARY LINE,

The Nebraska-Iowa Controversy in the Federal Supreme Court.

A HEARING TO BE HAD IN JANUARY.

Cut-Off Island's Location to Be Settled at Last - Another Road Attempts to Dodge the New Rates.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 23 .- [Special to Tan BEE. |-An important legal document has just been received by the governor. It bears the seal of the United States supreme court and summons the state of Iowa to appear before that court as defendant against the complaint of the state of Nepraska in regard to the boundary line between the two states, The question involved is whether or not that part of the country lying near or in the vicinity of Omaha, and cut off by the Missourl river, shall be subject to the regulations of the state of Iowa. The complaint states that the region in controversy was formerly a part of Nebraska; that the river in the year 1877 so cut the bank on the southwest of the river bed that a new channel was made; that Iowa immediately took possession of it and began to maintain active police regulatious, while Nebraska never released her claim; that the land in dispute is inhabited by a lawless population, who take advantage of the police differences to not obey the laws, and that therefore Nebraska pleads for settlement of the difficulty and the cession to her by the order of the United States supreme court of the region in dispute. The sum-mens bears the usual warning to "Fail not at your peril," and the case is called for the third Monday of January next.

The New Cheese Rates.

DES MOINES, In., Nov. 23.- Special to Tur-Bee. 1-The Chicago & Northwestern railway company has refused to put in the cheese classification ordered by the Iowa commission some time ago. The complaint was made by a Cedar Rapids firm, whereupon the commission telegraphed to the company for information. The company replied that it hoped the commission would not insist on the new rates, as the road was attempting to get into line with the national uniform classi-fication. This was a palpable suffrage, as the order of the commission is itself in line with the proposed uniform classification. So the commission again telegraphed the company that it would be expected to obey the order of the board forthwith. The board will also demand the immediate compliance of all the roads with their order regarding cheese rates, which was made to bring them down to a level with those east of Chicago and put the Iowa dairyman on a plane with eastern manufacturers.

Conscience Money.

DES MOINES, la., Nov. 23.—[Special to The Bee.]—R. P. Shivers of Oakwood, near this city, has had a rather remarkable experience lately, which goes to show that the doctrine of total depravity is not without its exceptions. He has received two letters, both containing consciences money. One contained \$30 from a man in Ohio who had owed that sum to him for twenty-nine years for the maintenance of some sheep. The writer explained that he had got religion and wanted to set his worldly matters right. The other remittance was for only \$1, in payment for an axe which had disappeared from Mr. Shiver's sugar camp some six years ago.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Financial Transactions of the Country During the Last Week. Boston, Nov. 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the

several amounts for the corresponding week

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	pse	ė356
New York	\$845,620,0191	5.8	
Boston	105,308,911	10.0	
Thlengo	92.986,000	27.8	
Philadelphia	84,682,667	6.2	
t. Louis	25,657,427	13.1	
	17,280,354	25.0	
Pittsburg	14,457,125	****	0.9
an Francisco	10,407,130	100	W. 4
Cincinnati	13,488,550	16.6	200404
New Orleans	13,001,852	****	1.0
Cansas City	9,143,181	3.1	*****
Milwaukee	9,219,006	57.5	
Buffalo	8,831,826	170.7	*****
Galveston	6,841,894	172.7	
Minneapolis	8.639,730	17.8	
Louisville	8,080,242	16.8	
Detroit	6,552,002	25.2	
Develand	5,695,404	22.3	
ОМАНА	5,078,072	20.1	
Denver	4,713,088	9.6	
St. Paul	5.510.882	8.4	
Columbus	2,914,900		6 0
Richmond	2,183,524		6.6
Memphis	3,630,820		7.6
nemphis	2,869,378	20.5	
Dallas	2,502,209	50.5	*****
Duluth		110.10	98 1
Fort Worth	1,625,805	******	27.4
Portland, Ore	2,118,396	10.2	*****
indianapolis	4,431,564	74.1	
Washington	1.821,519	34.5	
St. Joseph	1.047,561	23.6	
Portland, Me	1,371,507	8.4	
Norfolk	1,398,522	14.2	
Worcester	1.320.102	10.2	
New Haven	1,410,100	12.9	
Springfield	1.354.255	4.0	
	1,229,767	59.8	
Tacoma	1,675,267	MV .0	8.0
Peoria	1,272,806	45.0	
Sloux City		45.0	*****
Souttle	1,295,800	47.4	****
Wichita	609,626	13.0	****
Lowell	750,953	20.000	1.0
Wilmington	\$600,4003		2.5
Birmingham	749.979	20.8	
Grand Rapids	750,070	13.5	
Los Angeles	764,749		
Chattanooga	575,000		
Des Moines	716.518	17.2	
New Bedford	\$36,646	28.0	
	490.307	6.8	
Topeka	437.181	11.2	
Lexington, Ky	11,371,167	2.5	*****
Montreal		2.0	
*Salt Lake City	1.289,487	*****	
*Houston	4,710,500		*****
Total	\$ 1,345,799,566 500,179,547	9.1	

*Not included in totals. No clearing house at this time last year. An Indiana Railroad Strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 23 .- Several days ago, owing to a strike of day laborers in the Clay county coal mines, Chicago & Indiana freight crews were called upon to help in the rush of business on the Eastern Illinois road. On the local road, owing to heavy grades, etc., the trains have three brakemen. On the Eastern Illinois road they were allowed only two. On this account the coal road men only two. On this account the coal road men struck last night and today all the regular crews quit also. They demand three brake-men and the removal of Trainmaster Pow-man. The officials are in conference.

Death of a Washington Journalist.

Washington, Nov. 23.-E. W. Fox, a well known journalist, died today. He was born in Buffalo. Went to St. Louis in 1850 and was the first president of the St. Louis board of trade. He came to Washington in 1885 and with Hon. Jeff Chandler bought the National Republican, of which he was managing editor unti it was merged into the

A Pretty Severe Hailstorm

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 23.-Word has been received here from Seven Lakes, in the Gallinas mountains, that four sheep herders were killed recently by a hail storm. Sixteen others and 16,000 head of sheep are missing. The messenger says it was the severest hall storm in the mountains ever known,